

# SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS OF THE

# COLONIZATION SOCIETY

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

MAY, 1833.

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HARTFORD:

PRINTED BY PETER B. GLEASON AND CO.

1833.

# ANNUAL MEETING.

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the Colonization Society of the State of Connecticut, was held by adjournment, in the Centre Church, in Hartford, May 14th, 1833. Hon. JOHN T. PETERS, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Treasurer's Account, and the Annual Report were read, accepted, and ordered to be printed.

The following Resolutions were adopted :

1. *Resolved*, That the friends of the Society, in this State, be earnestly invited to devise means, in their respective towns, to have an Address delivered, on the next Fourth of July, and contributions taken, in behalf of the objects of the Society; and that the Clergy of the various religious denominations, be respectfully invited to aid these exertions, by presenting the subject to their congregations.

2. *Resolved*, That the objects of the Society are strictly National, and that its friends ought, by all prudent and conciliatory measures, to cause its triumph, under the blessing of Providence, to be complete over all jealousies and prejudices.

3. *Resolved*, That in view of the momentous crisis of our country's history, in relation to the existence of slavery, it be earnestly recommended to Christians, of all denominations, to spend a portion of the morning of the 4th of July next, in special prayer to Almighty God, to preserve us from impending evils; to protect, enlarge, and bless the Colony at Liberia; to pour on benighted Africa the light of the Gospel; to deliver our beloved country from the sin of slavery; to put a speedy end to all traffic in human beings, and to give energy to all proper means now in operation, or which may yet be devised to accomplish these important objects.

4. *Resolved*, That, while we retain our attachment to the American Colonization Society, and hope to increase our efforts in its behalf,—we rejoice at the late movement of our sister Society in Maryland, to extricate that whole State from the guilt, and the curse of slavery, and trust that the Colony which they intend to establish on the shores of Africa, after the example of the one at Liberia, will heartily co-operate with it, and add to its efficiency, in accomplishing the great objects which its founders had in view.

Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Danforth, General Agent of the Parent Society; Mr. Hobby, of Georgia, late Agent of the Georgia Colonization Society, in conducting an expedition of emigrants to Liberia; Robert S. Finley, Esq., Agent of the New York State Colonization Society; and Rev. Mr. Gallaudet.

The following gentlemen are elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year :

## OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY, CHOSEN MAY, 1833.

Hon. JOHN S. PETERS, Hebron, *President.*

Hon. JOHN T. PETERS, Hartford, *{ Vice-Presidents.*

Prof. BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, Yale Coll. *{ Vice-Presidents.*

Rev. THOMAS H. GALLAUDET, Hartford, *Secretary.*

SETH TERRY, Esq. " *Treasurer.*

### Managers.

HON. EBENZEL YOUNG, Killingly.

Rt. Rev. T. C. BROWNELL, D. D. LL. D., Hartford.

Rev. LEONARD BACON, New Haven.

HON. SETH P. BEERS, Litchfield.

HON. RALPH L. INGERSOLL, New Haven.

REV. WILBER FISK, D. D., Pres. Wesleyan Coll.

HENRY WHITE, Esq., New Haven.

HON. R. M. SHERMAN, LL. D., Fairfield.

WILLIAM J. HAMERSLEY, Hartford.

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1833

## SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

*Of the Managers of the Connecticut Colonization Society,  
presented at the Annual Meeting, held by adjournment, in  
Hartford, May 14, 1833.*

THE origin, objects, and policy of the American Colonization Society, have so distinctly been laid before the public, at different times, that the Managers of the Auxiliary Society in this State, deem it unnecessary again to recapitulate them.

In this Report, they will confine themselves to a simple statement of facts;—believing that the more extensively these facts are known, by an enlightened community, the more will the plan of the colonization of the free people of color in this country, on the coast of Africa, with their own consent, be appreciated and sustained.

During the past year, a very considerable accession to the influence of the Parent Society, has contributed to enlarge the sphere of its operations, and to brighten the prospects of its future success.

A Committee, appointed by the Legislature of Maryland, have reported, that at an expense annually of \$26,040, the annual increase, and at that of \$40,200, the entire colored population might, in the course of a single generation, be removed and established in a separate community. *The disposition to emancipate slaves, under circumstances which forbid their enjoyment of the chief blessings of freedom, so extensively prevails, that the Committee believe permission for abolition now unnecessary; and that, should means be provided for the removal of those voluntarily liberated, patriotism and benevolence will produce sufficient manumissions to give employment to all the resources that can be applied.* The Committee, also, state, that should Maryland ever colonize her whole colored population, in addition to all the vast benefits, moral and political, she will have gained, she will be more than compensated for the work by the increased value of her lands. The Legislature

gave their sanction to this Report, by appropriating \$200,000 for effecting the object it proposed ; and three Managers have been appointed by the Governor and State Council, to consider and direct the mode of its expenditure.

Subsequently to this, the State Colonization Society of Maryland have adopted the following Resolutions :

“ At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society, held at the Colonization Office on Monday, April 30, 1833, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted :

“ Whereas, it is the desire of the Maryland State Colonization Society, to hasten, so far as they can, the arrival of the period when slavery shall cease to exist in Maryland ; and whereas, the Society believe that this can best be done by advocating and assisting the cause of colonization, which is the truest, the safest, and the most efficient auxiliary of freedom under existing circumstances ; and whereas, the cause of colonization, which has already produced great results, and from which so much is still anticipated, must depend in Maryland upon the facilities afforded for the transportation and reception of emigrants on the coast of Africa, which can only be secured to the necessary and desired extent, by the establishment of settlements in Africa, where there will be no restraints upon emigration beyond the control of the State Society ; and whereas, it is believed for these and other reasons, to be expedient for the State Society, to form, at this time, a new settlement on the coast of Africa ; and whereas, it has been represented to the Society, that Cape Palmas and its neighborhood, offer commercial and agricultural facilities of the most important character, so as to make a settlement there desirable in every point of view ; and whereas, it is believed that a settlement thus formed by a Society whose avowed object is the ultimate extirpation of slavery by proper and gradual efforts, addressed to the understanding and experience of the people of the State, would be viewed with peculiar interest by all those who advocated colonization on account of its tendencies towards liberty, and would receive that aid from them which would ensure its prosperity and happiness ; and whereas, the Society believe, that it is proper to use every means in their power to raise Maryland to the rank of a free State of this Union, not only on account of the immediate benefit to herself, but on account of the illustration which she would then furnish of the effect of colonization in removing slavery :—

*“Therefore, be it Resolved,* That this Society will forthwith establish a settlement at a suitable point on the coast of Africa, and will take immediate measures to procure both within and without the State, the necessary pecuniary aid.

*“Resolved,* That the Committee heretofore appointed on the subject of a new settlement, be directed to report to the Board upon the position and the details of the proposed settlement, together with the probable cost of the same.

*“Resolved,* That the Managers of the State Fund be solicited to lend their aid in such manner as they may deem proper in this behalf.”

The Colonization Act of the late Virginia Legislature appropriated \$18,000 annually for five years, to remove persons of color who are now free, and born and residing within the State, or their descendants, and who are willing to emigrate. The appropriation is to be paid to the American Colonization Society, on proof of the actual transportation to Liberia of such free persons of color, provided that not more than \$30 be allowed for each person above the age of ten years, and not more than \$20 for each person under that age.

Nearly half the colonists in Liberia have emigrated from Virginia; and many citizens of that State have sought aid from the Society for removing thither their liberated slaves, during the last year.

The whole number that sailed for the Colony, from January, 1831, to January, 1832, was 790—of which 247 were manumitted slaves. More than 700 emancipated slaves are now enjoying the blessings of liberty in the Colony, while there is a distinct flourishing village of some hundreds of recaptured Africans, called New Georgia.

Nearly fifty subscriptions of \$100 annually for ten years, on the plan of Gerrit Smith, have been pledged, and the funds of the Society are increasing from year to year.

The Legislatures of fourteen States, and nearly all the Ecclesiastical Bodies in the United States, have passed resolutions, expressing their opinion, that the Society merits the consideration and favor of the whole Christian community, and earnestly recommending it to their patronage.

The intelligence received from the Colony continues to be of the most encouraging kind. Satisfactory arrangements have been effected for the settlement of Grand Bassa, a tract of country inferior to no other district on the whole coast:—a valuable territory, on the western banks of the St. John's river, with four large islands within the river, additional to the immense tract purchased by Mr. Ashmun, has not only been peaceably obtained of the natives, but the latter have pledged themselves,—such seem to be their anxiety to associate and trade with the Liberians,—to erect suitable buildings at their own expense, for the accommodation of the first emigrants. By this time, this promising settlement is, doubtless, already commenced.

Possession has also been obtained of a large tract of land at Grand Cape Mount, a point on the coast about as far North from Monrovia, as Grand Bassa is South. The exports of the natives have heretofore been from \$60,000 to \$70,000 per annum. The chiefs of the country have granted an unquestionable title to this land, on the sole condition that settlers shall be placed upon it, and that schools shall be established for the benefit of native children. Some of these chiefs, having obtained the rudiments of an English education in Liberia, expressed earnest desires that the benefits of instruction should be afforded to their countrymen; and the young men declared their purpose of submitting to the laws of the Colony, and their willingness to make further grants of land, to any extent desired, whenever the terms of the present negotiation have been fulfilled.

The large accessions of valuable territory will enable the colony rapidly to extend its settlements, along the coast and in the interior. The friendly relations, also, that now exist between it and all the surrounding tribes; the late very favorable treaty with the powerful chiefs of the Dey country which secures an uninterrupted communication, through their territory, with the colonial settlements, and the remoter tribes; together with the comparative ease and rapidity with

which a new village can be located and built up, where the luxuriance of the soil and the mildness of the climate conspire to render but a small amount of labor necessary to provide the actual comforts of life ;—these causes combined will soon enable the process of forming sub-colonies to be carried on to such a degree, as fully to justify what the Managers of the Parent Society say, in their last Annual Report,—“ That they are convinced that Liberia is now prepared to receive a much larger number of emigrants annually, than the means of the Society have heretofore enabled it to colonize, and that there is no reason to apprehend, that the resources of the Society will ever exceed the demands for aid from those anxious to emigrate, or the capabilities of the Colony to afford accommodation and subsistence to those who may choose it as their residence.”

“ Thousands,” they add, “ might be safely introduced in a single year, provided temporary buildings should be constructed, and some provision made for their accommodation and support, during a few months after their arrival ; and for this object, an allowance of fifteen or twenty dollars to each emigrant would be sufficient. Were one, or even two hundred thousand dollars entrusted to the Society, it might be well expended before the close of the year, in removing emigrants, and in preparing for larger numbers to succeed them.”

It surely is a most propitious indication of the continued blessing of that kind Providence which has hitherto sustained this enterprise, that, now, at the very time when two slaveholding States are appropriating large sums of money for its further prosecution ; and the desire to set their slaves at liberty for the purpose of giving them the privileges of freedom at Liberia, is rapidly increasing among those who hold them, at the South ;—that the Colony should be enlarging its resources, and inviting a larger and larger number of emigrants to add to its strength, to enjoy its advantages, and to be instrumental, in opening from it still more abundant avenues through which the tide of emigration may be poured into

new settlements, along the coast and in the interior. Who can predict how rapidly this process of sub-colonization may yet be carried on, or what the results of the system of African colonization may prove to be, if the Legislatures of other States, and still more, if the General Government should be induced to engage in it, as an undertaking in which the interests of the whole country are most deeply concerned.

“ The agriculture of the Colony was never so thrifty as at the present time. Heretofore it has been to some extent neglected, as is always the case with new colonies ; but the most vigorous measures have been recently adopted by the Managers for its encouragement and permanent prosperity, and these efforts are attended with great success. To the cultivation of coffee, especially—of which the first quality abounds spontaneously in this latitude—the attention of several of the most respectable colonists has been turned ; and 20,000 coffee-trees have been planted by a single individual, (a colored gentleman.) The gardens and farms of the recaptured Africans, at their two beautiful little villages near Caldwell, are in so prosperous a state that ‘ they not only raise sufficient for their own consumption,’ says the Colonial Agent, ‘ but a considerable surplus for the market.’ At one of these villages the same gentleman speaks of observing a tract of one hundred acres planted with cassada, interspersed with patches of Indian corn and sweet potatoes.

“ The commerce of the Colony, in 1831, greatly exceeded that of any former year ; within that period forty-six vessels visited the port of Monrovia, and the exports were nearly \$90,000. But from the last Report we learn that while fifty-nine vessels had visited the port during the year preceding last May, the exports during the same period, (consisting chiefly of camwood, ivory, palm-oil, tortaïse-shell, and gold,) amounted to \$125,549 16—of imports, to 80,000—and the merchandize and produce on hand on the first of January, 1832, to \$47,000. New avenues have been recently opened with the interior tribes. Caravans from a considerable distance have visited the country. There is now a commercial connection extending from Liberia even to the borders of Foota Jallo.

“ It perhaps sufficiently indicates the moral condition of the Colony, that three churches have been erected during the past year ; and that there are now six day-schools for children, and one evening-school for adults, comprising in all two hundred and twenty-six pupils. Two female schools, taught by

well-qualified teachers, whose salaries are paid by ladies of Philadelphia, are attended by ninety-nine pupils. Among the re-captured Africans, also, a school is about to commence, under the patronage of the same ladies; and a Sunday-school already exists. Towards the foundation of a High-school, \$2,000 have been recently given by Mr. Sheldon, of New York, and \$400 by the Hon. C. F. Mercer, of Virginia. The Massachusetts State Society, at its last annual meeting, voted to appropriate \$400 per annum, for the salary of a competent male instructor at Liberia, and half that sum for a female."\*

The health of the Colony has never been better or more general than during the last year. In reporting the state of health among the emigrants, the resident Physician remarks, "You will see, that the mortality little exceeds that experienced in the most healthy countries of the world." In another letter, he writes, "I have no doubt, that even emigrants from the North, if they be placed and provided for in a proper manner, may, with few exceptions, be carried safely through the fever and enjoy the same health as in the United States."

"Abundant and explicit testimony, founded on personal observation, in regard to the character and prosperity of the Colony, has, since the last anniversary, come before the public, both from enlightened foreigners, and respectable and disinterested citizens of the United States. It may be well to record here the opinion of an English officer, who spent three years upon the African coast, (though perhaps already known to this meeting,) 'that the complete success of the Colony of Liberia is a proof that Negroes are, by proper care and attention, as susceptible of the habits of industry and the improvements of social life, as any other race of men; and that the amelioration of the condition of the black people on the coast of Africa, by means of such colonies, is not chimerical.' He adds, 'a few colonies of this kind, scattered along the coast, would be of infinite value in improving the natives.'

"Nothing could be more satisfactory than the statements of Dr. Shane, of Cincinnati, who visited the Colony in Feb-

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\* The Colonizationist and Journal of Freedom, No. I.

We invite the attention of our readers to this able periodical, devoted to the subject of African colonization and slavery. The work is published monthly, 32 pages, octavo, at \$2 per annum, by George W. Light & Co., 3 Cornhill, Boston.

ruary last. From Liberia he writes, 'I here see many who left the United States in straitened circumstances, living with all the comforts of life around them; enjoying a respectable and useful station in society, and wondering that their brethren in the United States, who have it in their power, do not flee to this asylum of happiness and liberty. I am certain no friend to humanity can come here and see the state of things, without being impressed with the immense benefits the Society is conferring on the long neglected sons of Africa. Nothing, rest assured, but a want of knowledge of Liberia, prevents thousands of honest, industrious free blacks from rushing to this land where liberty and religion, with all their blessings, are enjoyed.'

"The intelligent master of the ship James Perkins, 'did not hear, while at the Colony, a discontented expression from any one,' but found 'all with whom he conversed, apparently happy, and pleased both with the country and government.'

"Lt. Benjamin Page, commander of the United States' schooner Boxer, which was ordered to the African coast for the suppression of piracy, and touched at Liberia on the 7th of April last, observes, near the close of a letter addressed to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, on the state of the Colony — 'with all the advantages that have been enumerated, it would be natural to expect to hear that the inhabitants are generally contented; which, as far as my observation has gone, I have found to be the case. There have been some exceptions, but they are to be found amongst characters who would be dissatisfied in any situation.'

"To this ample testimony, the Managers would add that of two intelligent free men of color from Mississippi, who, at the request of their brethren, sailed in May last, in the ship Jupiter, for the Colony; where, for three weeks, they were solely occupied in examining thoroughly its affairs and prospects. They expressed, on their return, perfect satisfaction with what they had seen; their opinion that the people of Liberia had already risen in their style of living, and their happiness as a community, far above the most prosperous of their colored brethren in the United States, and their firm purpose of soon removing, with their families, to the Colony. Hundreds, it is expected, will emigrate with them from Mississippi; nor is it easy to estimate the amount of benefit which will probably result from their mission.

"In the hope that the medical education of several young men of color, who might enter into obligations to establish themselves, under the direction of the Society, as Physicians

in the Colony, would be useful, and finally economical, three such, recommended as possessing the necessary qualifications, have been selected, and are pursuing their studies under the care of a medical gentleman, a member of the Board, in this city. Placed under the immediate inspection of the Board, they have the strongest motives for well-doing, nor will the Managers permit the funds of the Society to be expended on those unworthy of patronage.”\*

The Managers of the Connecticut Colonization Society would beg leave to invite the attention of the friends of this object, and of the public generally, to a pamphlet which will accompany this Report; believing that its faithful and candid perusal will serve to confirm the confidence and animate the hopes, and quicken the zeal of all who have already given their support to this enterprise of Christian benevolence, and to dispel the doubts of any who may be hesitating with regard to its usefulness and practicability.

The following statement of facts, will shew, at one view, the claims of this enterprise upon all who long to deliver our beloved country from the most terrific evil which threatens to endanger its future welfare, if not very existence, as one united people; to pay the debt of justice which we owe to two millions of our fellow men, and to give to injured Africa the blessings of civilization and Christianity:

“ It is a fact, then, that some of the best and most devoted men in the land were early engaged in the colonization enterprise, such as Finley, Thornton, Mills, Caldwell, Ashmun, Bacon, Lot Carey, Sessions, Skinner, Holton, &c. ‘These all died in faith’ of the ultimate success of the enterprise.

“ It is a fact, that the territory for the Colony was purchased by fair treaty, and that any amount of additional territory can now be purchased for future settlements.

“ It is a fact, that the Colony at Liberia has not, since its foundation in 1822, suffered so much in point of sickness and other adversities, as the Colony at Plymouth did in *six months* —no, not so much by ten times.

“ It is a fact, that Monrovia is now as healthy as any city on the Atlantic seaboard.

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\* Sixteenth Annual Report of the American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Color in the United States, 1833.

"It is a fact, that the slave trade was once carried on, to the shame of man, and the indignation of Heaven, at the very spot where the Colony is now situated, **TWO THOUSAND** slaves having been annually exported from the rendezvous; but now the black banner of the piratical slave-trader cowers at the sight of the American Eagle on the summit of Cape Montserrado, and disappears in confusion.

"It is a fact, that **FIFTEEN MILLIONS** of unoffending Africans have been torn away from their native country by avarice and cruelty. Cannot the generosity and kindness of a Christian nation carry back **TWO MILLIONS**, the whole number of the slaves?

"It is a fact, that the Colonization Society tends to gradual emancipation. 1. By making the whole nation talk more about slavery than it ever did before, and if such an 'accursed thing' is the topic of conversation, it must be reprobated, and public sentiment will daily gather strength against the evil, until it is overthrown. 2. Liberty is on the march all over the world. The friends of colonization use this fact against slavery. 3. The spectacle of a republic of free blacks on the coast of Africa, making their own laws, and administering justice among themselves, the sovereigns of the soil, and the regulators of their own commerce, *must* react with irresistible force upon the country from which they originally emigrated. 4. Those States, Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky, for example, which are now struggling for universal emancipation, are *colonization* States, i. e., are ardent supporters of the scheme. 5. Those States, South Carolina, for example, which, as a matter of principle advocate the perpetuity of slavery, are opposed to the Colonization Society. 6. Those individuals at the South, who dislike slavery, and are contending for emancipation, support the Society. 7. By appealing to the will of the master, instead of appealing to the passions of the slaves themselves, the Colonization Society seeks to incline it to universal emancipation, the Constitution and the Laws would then no longer protect slavery.

"It is a fact, that the colonists are actively engaged in trade, (in such articles as dye-woods, ivory, hydes, gold, palm-oil, rice, &c.) and that the net profits on wood and ivory in 1826 were \$30,786—that in 1831 forty-six vessels visited the Colony, and the exports for the year ending April, 1832, were \$120,000, while the imports were \$80,000. Yet the Society had expended, from its organization up to that time, only about \$150,000.

"It is a fact, that upwards of *seven hundred* emancipated slaves are now enjoying the sweets of liberty and the protec-

tion of law in the Colony, while there is a distinct flourishing village of some hundreds of recaptured Africans, called *New Georgia*.

"It is a fact, that schools are established competent to instruct all the children in the Colony,—that Divine service is attended three times on the Sabbath, and on Thursday and Friday evenings, and that decorum and order universally prevail.

"It is a fact, that the Legislatures of fourteen States, and nearly all the Ecclesiastical Bodies in the United States, have passed resolutions approving the objects of the Society.

"It is a fact, that the people of New England owe an incalculable debt to the African race, and that an opportunity is now offered to repay that debt.

"It is a fact, that the Parent Society has numerous applications from various quarters for assistance in emigrating to Liberia, and that it could now advantageously spend two **HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS** in fitting out expeditions to the Colony, while its Treasury is exhausted. Will not the friends of humanity and religion lend us a helping hand?\*

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\* Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, Feb. 7, 1833.

## CONTRIBUTIONS AND DONATIONS,

*Made by Religious Societies, &c., from May 15, 1832, to  
May 14, 1833.*

By Slaves in Georgia, by Mr. Fowles,		3 00
Milford, donation by hand of David Smith,		3 00
Darien, a Friend, by Rev. H. Hooker,		2 00
		— \$8 00
Lyme, 1st Society,	Rev. Mr. Colton,	11 37
Glastenbury,	" Riddel,	12 03
Plainfield,	" Rockwell,	13 00
Coventry, South,	" Booth,	9 13
Canton,	" Burt,	13 64
Norwich Falla,	" Hyde,	27 05
Lisbon, Hanover,	" Phinney,	14 70
Wethersfield, 1st,	" Tenney,	4 78
Becket, Ms.	" Mills,	7 52
Berlin, Kensington,	" Robbins,	7 50
Wethersfield, Newington,	" Brace,	8 86
Burlington,	" Scranton,	1 75
Hartford, North,	" Spring,	26 29
Farmington,	" Porter,	38 29
Collinsville,	" Brinsmade,	16 31
Manchester,	" Northrop,	22 50
Norwich City,	" Dickinson,	55 96
Bristol,	" Parmelee,	26 24
Saybrook, 1st,	" Hotchkiss,	11 50
Colchester,	" Strong,	17 00
Simsbury,	" McLean,	22 65
Chatham,	" Talcott,	7 75
New Hartford, North,	" Baldwin,	13 25
Montville,	" Howe,	7 64
Vernon,	" Humphreys,	20 70
Hebron, 1st,	" Arms,	6 06
Gilead,	" Nichols,	4 66
Hartford Centre,	" Hawes,	100 00
Danbury, 1st,	" Rood,	13 21
Lebanon, Exeter,	" Waldo,	5 00
Reading,	" Strong,	3 56
Southington,	" Ogden,	20 77
Lisbon,	" Nelson,	5 00
Harwinton,	" Pierce,	6 00
Litchfield,	" Hickok,	44 52
Enfield,	" Robbins,	12 50
Bolton,	" Ely,	8 00
Goshen, North,	" Carrington,	7 00
Ellington,	" Brockway and Hyde,	25 57
Female Beneficent Society by Miss Hyde, Treasurer,		8 25
Sharon, 1st,	" Perry,	11 12
Lebanon, South,	" Bull,	12 29
Huntington,	" Punderson,	6 00
Windham County Aux. Soc. collected as follows:		
Canterbury, 1st Soc. annual members		3 00
Do. contribution, Rev. Mr. Platt,		8 00
		— 11 00

Buzrah,	Rev. Mr. Whittlesey,	14 00
East Haddam, 1st,	" Parsons,	6 00
Hadlyme,	" Crampton,	9 00
Colchester, West Chester Sab. School	" Harvey,	17 15
Darien,	" Platt,	5 00
Coventry, Andover,	" Miller,	6 00
Sharon, Ellsworth,	" Gridley,	9 00
Hebron, Methodist Episcopal	" Griffing,	3 00
East Windsor, North,	" Bartlett,	5 23
Saybrook, Chester,	" Case,	5 37
	Sab. School,	1 13
Somers,	" Dennis,	12 53
Woodstock,	" Cornell,	12 45
Hartford, Free Church,	" Walton,	50 00
Norwich, Christ Church,	" Paddock,	14 48
Woodstock, E., N. Church	" Cowles,	9 86
Stamford, 1st,	" Smith,	15 00
Union,	" Palmer,	6 00
Cheshire,	" Baldwin,	7 79
Winchester, Winsted,	" Beach,	8 29
Norwich, 1st,	" Everest,	35 50
Goshen, 1st,	" Powers,	32 00
Wilcon,	" Merwin,	11 48
Litchfield, South Farms,	" Taylor,	10 00
Preston, St. James' Church	" Burgess,	3 00
Franklin, 1st,	" Nott,	5 77
	Sab. School	3 35
Hampton,	" Sprague,	12 00
New Haven, Citizens, in Centry Church, Address by Prof. Silliman,	104 00	
Guilford, 1st,	" Dutton,	30 32
Derby,	" Swift,	13 00
New Fairfield,	" Coan,	3 56
Windham County Auxiliary Society, Ann. Sub. Mr. Mathewson,	10 00	
Brooklyn, (1st. Trin.)	" Tillotson,	11 50
Griswold, 1st,	" Jewett,	16 32
Waterbury, Salem,	" Richardson,	6 50
Middlebury,	" Atwater,	8 50
Hartford, by William James Hamersley		1 00
Plymouth,	" Hart,	47 33
Ashford,	" Judson,	7 20
Suffield,	" Robinson,	10 32
Waterbury,	" Arnold,	21 29
Fairfield, Green's Farms	" Davies,	13 00
A Friend,	" Bacon,	2 00
Norwalk, 1st,	" Hall,	44 65
A Friend to Africa,		1 00

Dr. *The Colonization Society of the State of Connecticut in account with SETH TERRY as Treasurer.* Cr.

1832.

June 2. To Cash paid P. B. Gleason & Co. for printing  
1000 copies of Fifth Annual Report, 37 00  
18. To Cash paid for 500 Matthew Carey's Letters, 35 00  
July 21. To Cash paid R. Smith, Treasurer Amer. Society, 300 00  
Sept. 1. To do. do. do. 550 00  
Dec. 10. To do. do. do. 400 00  
1833. To do. do. do. 100 00  
May 6. To Cash paid for 500 Remarks on African Colo'n. 30 00  
To various contingent expenses, 10 91  
14. To balance to new account, 10 98

1832.

May 15. By balance in the Treasury, 56 99

1833.

May 14. By amount of contributions from churches, meet-  
ings of citizens, Sabbath-schools, and others, 1416 90

\$1473 39

\$1473 89

1833.

May 14. By balance in the Treasury, \$10 98

SETH TERRY, *Treasurer.*

HARTFORD, May 14, 1833.